

pretensions would soon deflect concerns from the field of security to political and economic cooperation, for example the European security conference or the G-7.

From this point of view, how much better it would have been for Clinton to stop in London—even on the way to Moscow—and use the occasion of its V-E Day celebration to outline a new vision of the North Atlantic relationship, something his administration has so far refused to do.

A new initiative is needed above all to restore a sense of direction to American foreign policy. It has become axiomatic that the next phase of international relations will be shaped by a limited number of power centers: the United States, Europe, Russia, Japan, China and possibly India and Brazil. Theoretically it is possible for the United States to conduct its policy purely on the basis of national interest, not unlike what Great Britain in the 19th century termed the policy of "splendid isolation." This would require a careful assessment of rewards and penalties for each region of the world and a balancing of them to produce actions most compatible with America's national interest. In the abstract, such a policy should be tenable because, on the face of it, all the major actors enumerated above have greater conflicts with each other than with the United States.

But in fact the United States lacks a tradition of a foreign policy based entirely on the national interest. There is little bureaucratic skill in so cold-bloodedly equilibrating rewards and penalties on a global basis. A country founded by peoples who had turned their backs on inherited tradition and who believed in the universal application of the values of their society cannot simply abandon the Wilsonianism that has dominated 20th-century American foreign policy.

Though I believe the time has come for America to develop a concept of the national interest and apply it in a balance-of-power context, this will work only if we reduce the regions for this kind of foreign policy as much as possible and extend the areas where a more cooperative—even Wilsonian—approach is feasible.

Russia is as yet too inchoate and unformed to function as the anchor of American foreign policy. The two regions where moral consensus can undergird cooperative relationship are the Western Hemisphere and the North Atlantic or area. In both, the key countries have, to all practical purposes, forsworn the use of force in their relations with each other. In each, institutions already exist capable of serving as building blocks of a cooperative world order: NAFTA and Mercosur in the Western Hemisphere, NATO and the European Union in the Atlantic region. But while the Clinton administration has put forward an imaginative vision for the Western Hemisphere, it has failed to do so for the North Atlantic area, in part because of the intellectual legacy described earlier.

Unless America assumes a real leadership role, the nations bordering the North Atlantic will gradually drift apart. America will become increasingly marginalized; the two sides of the Atlantic will grow more conscious of their rivalries than of their common purposes.

I strongly favor NATO expansion. The current policy of carrying water on both shoulders, of hinting at expansion to Western and Central Europe while trying to placate Russia with prospects of a protracted delay—of which the Moscow summit is a prime example—is likely to accelerate the disintegration of Western unity without reassuring Russia. NATO expansion requires a decision, not a study.

Nevertheless, by itself it will not create a new sense of Atlantic community. Security

can no longer be the principal unifying bond of the Atlantic nations because, fortunately, there no longer exists a unifying threat. Common purposes, not common fears, must provide the cohesion in the new era in which economic and social issues are becoming dominant.

The time has come to put into effect a North Atlantic Free Trade Area for manufactured goods and services, with negotiations regarding agriculture to follow. Such a grouping would accelerate the movement toward the principle of free trade to which the members of the World Trade Organization have committed themselves. In the meantime, it would foster cooperation among the nations of the North Atlantic. In a world with massive growth in Asia, with ethnic conflicts and religious fundamentalism, the Western democracies cannot afford their historical proclivities to national or regional rivalries.

The conditions are propitious. Labor standards and wage scales on the two sides of the Atlantic and environmental concerns are comparable. Prime Minister John Major of Great Britain and Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany have expressed their interest in such a project. A major American initiative would be received as was Gen. George Marshall's speech for European recovery and would almost surely produce a creative response.

In time, NAFTA and the North Atlantic Free Trade Area could be merged, and new consultative machinery in the political and social fields could emerge between the Western Hemisphere and the European Union. As Russia's economy develops and its policy becomes more national, associate membership for it in such a free trade area would be a distinct possibility—much more so than in NATO.

America should return as quickly as possible to what it has traditionally done best: to put forward its vision for how the nations of the North Atlantic can create a new world worthy of their democratic principles.

HONORING FREEWAY WATCH

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise to recognize the exemplary service the Freeway Watch Program provides to my home State in preventing freeway tragedy, promoting public safety, and enhancing law enforcement efficiency.

Freeway Watch enhances highway safety by helping the Utah Highway Patrol and other law enforcement agencies identify and remove impaired drivers from Utah's highways. This program trains private citizens who have cellular telephones on how to identify possible drunk or drugged drivers and how to report these drivers to law enforcement agencies. In the 3 months that troopers have been giving classes, more than 1,400 Utahns have been trained in this program.

This program was organized after the tragic death of a Utah teenager. Highland High School student Sean Adkins was helping his friend change a flat tire in the emergency lane of a Salt Lake Interstate on March 1, 1994, when a man with nine prior DUI convictions hit and killed Sean.

The friends who were with Sean that night asked the investigating trooper, Jeff Peterson, what they could do to help combat drunken drivers. Jeff later discussed this conversation with his

wife Suzanne. Wanting passionately to make a difference in the war against drunken drivers, Suzanne Peterson teamed up with her friend, Dr. Carol Clark who is executive director of the Utah Science Center Authority, to implement Freeway Watch.

Freeway Watch has brought together many aspects of the business community, law enforcement agencies, and citizen organizations to promote public safety and help law enforcement function more efficiently at no additional taxpayer expense. KSL Radio and Television, US West Cellular, the Utah Highway Patrol, Middlekauff Lincoln Mercury, Les Olson & Co., the Alcohol Policy Coalition, and the Salt Lake County Chapter of MADD have all helped sponsor this program and make it a success.

Mr. President, I bring this program to your attention because I believe that this is an excellent example of the private and public sector working together for the good of our community. It has always been my sincere belief that when a community bonds together, and works for the welfare of all, great things will be accomplished. Many local citizens have demonstrated hard work, initiative, and true community service, and I want to publicly recognize them and sincerely thank them for their exemplary efforts to make the roads in the great State of Utah a safer place for all.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, as of the close of business yesterday, Thursday, May 11, the Federal debt stood at \$4,856,339,258,780.63. On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$18,434.75 as his or her share of that debt.

CONGRATULATING ANGALENA RHUE

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise to congratulate Angalena Rhue on winning the 1995 President's Service Award, the Nation's highest honor for volunteers. President Clinton presented Ms. Rhue this outstanding award on April 27 for her unselfish commitment to helping hundreds of Charleston area kids stay off drugs.

Angalena Rhue is special in her pursuit because she knows what drug addictions can do to a person. Just 6 years ago, this same woman was a crack cocaine addict. Now, not only has she conquered her addiction, but she has developed a program, ITEC—Infiltrate the Enemy Camp, to ensure that today's youth don't fall prey to the same mistakes.

Angalena is quite a self-starter. What began as a small project in her own community in Summerville has now expanded into three counties to serve low-income children ages 4 through 19.